Thanksgiving Sermon

PREACHED AT

Little St. HELEN'S,

TOTHE

SOCIETY that support the Lord's DAY MORNING LECTURE there:

ONTHE

First of AUGUST, 1743.

In Commemoration of the Happy Accession of the present ROYAL FAMILY to the Throne of GREAT BRITAIN.

By EDWARD GODWIN.

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ISAIAH XLIII. 21.

This People have I formed for myself; they shall shew forth my Praise.



HERE is so plain and manifest a Resemblance, between the signal and remarkable Appearances of Providence in Favour of these Nations, and those amazing In-

stances the Scripture gives us of the Divine Goodness to the Jews, that nothing is more easy than to run a Parallel between them. And this indeed appears to have been One of those Designs, for which the History of the Jewish Nation is transmitted to us. For it was plainly the Intention of the Holy Spirit who has revealed it to us, that we might draw from thence those Admonitions and Instructions, that may be suited to the Mercies we have received from God, and might be a good the staught.

taught to make a right Improvement of them: And to this Purpose we are furnished in the Jewish History, not only with Directions to observe the Duties that such Mercies call for, but with Warnings also to avoid the Sins with which They shamefully requited God for all his Goodness to them, and so at length were given over to Destruction. For God speaks to us in his Word, not only by the foft and still Voice of his Promises, but by the terrifying Sound of his Threatnings; while he discovers to us what was done in antient Times, and tells us of the Blessings that he formerly bestowed, and of the Judgments that he executed on his Church and People under the Yewish Dispensation. For so the Apostle Paul, when he is drawing a Parallel between the Fews and Christians, tells us, All these Things happened unto them for Ensamples, and are written for our Admonition, upon whom the Ends of the World are come 2.

IF we look back to the foregoing Verses of this Chapter we shall find, that God is here providing for the Confirmation and Establishment of his People's Hope, by a Renewal of the Promise he had made of their Deliverance from Babylon, with an Assurance of his Concern and Kindness for them, and of the near Relation that he stood in to them. It was the LORD himself, who promised to deliver them; and he would work, and none should hinder it b: He

was

was related to them as their Redeemer. who often had appeared for their Deliverance, and faved them from the Power of their Enemies: He was the Holy One of Ifrael', and therefore would make good whatever he had spoken to them; the Creator of Israel, who had formed them for himself, and would be ready to protect them as their King d. And to comfirm their Hope of his Appearance for them, he reminds them, of what he had formerly done for their Fathers, in bringing them out of the Land of Egypt, by making a Way for them in the Sea, and a Path in the mighty Waterse, and overthrowing Pharaob and his Army that purfued them f. And after this, he lets them see, what was the End of all bis Goodness to them, and of the diftinguishing Regard with which he had treated them; namely, that by bis Favour to bis People, he might advance the Purposes of bis own Glory, and might engage them to Returns of Gratitude and Praife : This People bave I formed for myfelf; they shall shew forth my Praise. I have formed them by my fignal Mercies to them, to be a People for myself; that they may glorify me for my Goodness to them, and be unto me for a Name, and for a Praise .

AND if now We reflect upon the many kind Appearances of God in our Behalf, must not our Hearts be sensibly affected

c Ver. 14. d Ver. 15. e Ver. 16. f Ver. 17.

with the Remembrance of his Goodness to us? Who is it that can number up the many wonderful Deliverances we have been favoured with by God, fince he brought us out of Egypt; or fince the Nation we belong to, by the Happy REFORMATION in the first Place, and afterwards by the Glorious REVOLUTION, recovered both its Spiritual and Temporal Liberty? How many threatening Dangers have we fince escaped, in which the LORD has graciously preferved us, as he did Israel in the Wilderness? And while he happily has made their deepest-laid Contrivances to serve for the Establishment of our Civil and Religious Rights, how often has he brought Confusion on our Enemies, and overturned the Projects they had formed against us? And when their Schemes were even ripe for Execution, and we ourselves were ready to conclude, they must fwallow us up, how feafonably did he interpose for our Deliverance? and on the very Day on which they had determined to have shewn us, their tender Mercies to us would be Cruelty, God opened a new Scene of Blessings to us by the Succession of the present Royal Family to the Throne; and even that FIRST OF August, which must have otherwise been long remembred by us as the Beginning of our Sorrows, we have Reason now to celebrate to the latest Generations as a Day of Rejoicing.

Rejoicing. And when we likewise think upon the dreadful Desolation others are groaning under, must we not own it as a fignal Mercy, that God has now for many Years preserved us from those contagious desolating Judgments, with which this City has in former Times been often visited, and with the terrifying Thoughts of which we have been made to tremble once and again. God has supplied us also with a rich Abundance of all Things needful for the Support of Life, and furnished us with Plenty, when we were under Fears of Want and Scarcity; and has still left us to enjoy the Sweets of Liberty, under a mild and favourable Government, when there have all along been fuch as would have been glad to fetter and inflave us. And above all, he has preserved bis Gospel to us; and while a Multitude of other Churches have been ruined and destroyed, the Purity and Peace of ours has not only been preserved, but we have happily been so distinguished, as to be made a Refuge unto others under Persecution. So many Benefits received from an Almighty God, must they not lead us to acknowledge, that he may justly say concerning us, This People have I formed for myself? And should they not engage us therefore in the Arongest Manner, to shew forth his Praise?

WHAT I propose in speaking to these

Words, is,

I. To offer to your Consideration the principal Observations, that are contained or intimated in the Text.

II. To lead you to reflect upon the various Means that God has used to form us for bimself, and to take Notice of the signal Favours We have received from God, which have a manifest Resemblance and Conformity to those, the Israelites of old were favoured with. And then,

we are under upon this Account, to shew forth his Praise. This People have I formed for myself; they shall shew

forth my Praise.

I. I SHALL offer to your Confideration the principal Observations, that are contained or intimated in the Text. And we may here observe,

and Disposal of all the Events that happen to a People, and that the Government of all Things is under the Dominion of his Providence.

AND this important Truth, which it is evident that the Text supposes, is one of those that even Reason teaches, and declares

to every one that will but hear its Voice. For the Perfections of the Deity are such, as plainly prove, that He must needs be the Supreme and Sovereign LORD of all the Nations of the Earth; and in whatever Station Mortals may be placed, whatever be the different Societies that they are formed into, they are all the Subjects of the Immortal and Eternal King. It is by Authority derived from him, that Kingdoms are established; and by him Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice b. It is from him that all the Bleshings flow, that make a People happy; Riches and Honour are with him , and Peace and Plenty are at his Command: And from bim too it is, that all the defolating Judgments are dispensed, that waste the Glory and the Strength of Nations; before bim goes the Pestilence k, and the Calamities of War and Famine are at bis Feet.

AND notwithstanding the Corruption that was introduced by Sin, by which the Light of Reason was exceedingly depraved, there was still some Impression of this Truth preserved among the Heathen; and in the midst of all the Darkness of Idolatry, the they were ignorant of the True GOD, yet still they owned an over-ruling Providence, that was above all Second Causes, and had the Sovereign Distribution both of Good and Evil. We have a Thousand Proofs in antient History of this Perswasion in the Heathen; and it is plain in B

Prov. viii. 15. Ver. 18. Hab. iii. 5.

every Age, that they acknowledged, Things below were governed from above. Hence were the costly Temples that were erected by them, where upon all Occasions they were used to pay their Homage to the Deity: Hence was the Multitude of Sacrifices that were slain upon their Altars, when they were favoured in their Wars with Victory and Triumph; and hence the solemn Vows, and publick Prayers that were offered by them, to turn away the Wrath of Heaven, when they at any Time were ready to be overpowered by their Enemies, or were oppressed with any great Calamity.

AND when the very Gentiles went fo far, the Jews might well be more abundantly convinced, that all Things were conducted by the Providence of God, who were instructed in it, both by the Light of Revelation, and by Experience too .- There can be nothing more express than Revelation on this Head; where the Supreme and Absolute Dominion of the Deity is frequently afferted in the strongest Terms, and is particularly challenged by the GOD of Ifrael as his peculiar Glory: See now, fays he, that I, even I am He, and there is no GOD with me: I kill, and I make alive; I wound, and I beal; neither is there any that can deliver out of my Hand1. And in a special Manner also was this Doctrine proved by undeniable Experience to the Jews, not only by his forming them at first to be a People, but by the many wondrous

¹ Deut. xxxii. 39.

their Deliverance; which could not but affect them with a lively Sense of the Supreme Dominion of that Providence, which governs Provinces and Kingdoms, and does continually watch over them, to bless them with Prosperity and Peace, when they for sake their Sins, and to correct and punish them, when they are wicked and rebellious. And this leads me to observe,

2. THAT GOD in all bis Dealings with us has a Regard to bis own Glory, and that the great Design of all his Providential Dispensations is to awaken us to a Sense of our Dependance on him, and to form us for himself.

It is a certain Truth, that whether God afflicts a People with Calamities, or whether he gives them Occasion for the Voice of Triumph and Rejoicing, what he proposes is to bring them to Repentance: And whether they are made to taste the Joys of Prosperity, or to drink the Cup of Adversity, the Voice of God, to which they should attend, is still the same, Be thou instructed, Oh Jerusalem. And in Reality, what other End, but that of the Amendment of a People, and so providing in the most signal Manner for the Advancement of his own Glory, would be so worthy of the Government of Pro-B 2 vidence?

vidence? And with what other View, but that of making Men better, and forming them as a peculiar People for himself, are all the Promifes and Threatnings of a God that is infinitely Good, delivered in his Word? He is a God that is infinitely Lovely, and would have Men love bim; and to this End he takes off the Yoke from their Faws, and draws them to him with the Cords of a Man, and with the Bands of Love ". He is the Sovereign LORD of all the Earth, and looks that Men should fear bim; and to this End he shews them bis Authority, in punishing those that break his Laws, that he may bring them unto New Obedience. And fuch as are acquainted with the Infinite Perfections of the Great Monarch of the Universe, and are at all enlightened in the Knowledge of his Wisdom, Goodness, and Justice, cannot be ignorant of this Counsel of GOD.

It is more than once that Revelation has confirmed this Notion of right Reason, by plain and express Declarations; and many are the Scripture Proofs that evidently shew, that such is the Design of Providence. How often is it, that the Blindness and Stupidity of Sinners is represented there in the most odious Colours, and they are upbraided with the Hardness of their Hearts, for being regardless of the End of all the Blessings they receive from Heaven, and being unmoved by all the Care and Kind-

ness of his Providence? With what Resentment does he charge it upon Ifrael, that they were unmindful of the Rock that begat them, and had forgotten GOD that formed them? How bitterly does he upbraid them with it, that he had nourished, and brought up Children, and they had rebelled against him ?? And with what fad Complaints does he elsewhere reproach them, with their Ingratitude for all the Goodness he had shewn them? What could have been done more to my Vineyard, that I have not done in it? wherefore, when I looked that it should bring forth Grapes, brought it forth wild Grapes 9? In short, when after all the Grace and Mercy he has shewn, Prosperity is found to be attended still with a Continuance in the Ways of Sin, this vile and scandalous Abuse of it thwarts the Design of Providence, which tenderly follicits us, by every Instance of its Love and Care, to return to Gop and our Duty. For it is what we may observe here, worthernedichische non of eight Ranke, by plane

3. THAT when God shews his Favour to a People, and interposes for their Preservation and Deliverance, He looks for a Return of Gratitude, and expects we should shew forth his Praise. This People have I formed for myself; they shall shew forth my Praise.

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Deut, xxxii. 18. P Isai. i. 2. 9 Isai. v. 4.

Reasonable Service, that when we call to mind the many Mercies we have received from God, and the distinguishing Regard that he has shewn us, we should be engaged by the Remembrance of his Goodness, to render unto him that Tribute of Praise which is due to his Name. This is the just Return that God demands for all his Favours to us; and if we are not careful, when he shews us his Salvation, so to order our Conversation aright, as to glorify his Name, we may be sure that God will find a Way to glorify himself upon us in our Ruin.

AND where is any Thing indeed that can be baser than the Ingratitude of those, who after they have had Experience of the Goodness of the LORD, do not appear to have any Love to their Benefactor, or any Thought of the Engagements they are under to adore and praise bim? For as to those, whom God has loaded with his Benefits, whom he remarkably has faved from threatning Dangers, or whom he has advanced to Dignity and Honour, and favoured them with Civil and Religious Liberty, without prevailing after all upon them to forfake their Sins, and to be diligent and constant in his Service; of what must we suppose such Wretches to be worthy, but of that vile and odious Character, which is here given to the Jews, in the Verse after the Text, But

thou hast not called upon me, Oh Jacob; but thou hast been weary of me, Oh Israel:! And what must be supposed to be their Doom, but that which is denounced upon this wicked People, that he would give Jacob to the Curse, and Israel to Reproaches!! Abused Patience will at length be found to have its Limits; and God, when he in vain has acted with the Kindness of a Father, will strike at last with the Severity and Rigour of a Judge. The People, that he long has borne with, if they shall still remain Impenitent, will be at length exterminated and cut off: A fatal Period will arrive, and they shall hear that awful Voice, Such as are for Death, let them go forth to Death; and such as are for the Sword, to the Sword.

AND therefore, as we would not thus provoke the LORD to enter into Judgment with us, let us be ready now to celebrate his Praise, and to consider what it is that we shall render unto him for all his Benefits w; that when in so remarkable a Way he has formed us for himself, we may express the Sense we have of our Engagements to him, by shewing forth his Praise. And to excite and stir you up to this Return, I shall proceed now,

II. To lead you to reflect upon the various Means that God has used to form us for himself.

^{*} Ifai. xliii. 22. † Ver. 28. u Jer. xv. 2. w Pfal. cxvi. 12.

We have received from God, which have a manifest Resemblance and Conformity to those, the Israelites of old were favoured with. And let us here consider,

I. How it was, that God had formed the Israelites in a peculiar Manner for him-felf.

Now it is easy to perceive, how just a Claim He had to that illustrious Title of the Creator of Ifrael, and their King, which God has here particularly challenged to himself x; when we remember what they were told by Moses, that He was their Father, who had bought them; that He had made them, and established them'. —The LORD had treated them with all the Care and Kindness of a tender Father, and had adopted them in a peculiar Manner for his Children; chufing them for a special People to himself, above all the People on the Face of the Earth, and setting his Love upon them, not because they were more in Number than any People, (for they were the fewest of all People,) but because the LORD loved them 2. - He had redeemed them from the Egyptian Bondage, giving Men for them, and People for their Life, (as it is faid here in this Chapter a,) and had been at a vast Expence of Miracles to bring

^{*} Ver. 15. 7 Deut. xxxii. 6. 2 Deut. vii. 6, 7, 8.

them out of Egypt; making a Way for them in the Sea, and a Path in the mighty Waters; bringing forth the Chariot and Horse, the Army, and the Power; making the Waters to return upon their Enemies, fo that they could not rife; they were extinct at once, and quenched as Tow b. - And having brought them thro' the Wilderness, and fed them every Day with Bread from Heaven, and made them Rivers in the Defart, He had advanced them to be a great and mighty People; He had fettled them in excellent Order, under the Government of most wise and righteous Laws; and had confirmed his Grace and Favour to them, and not taken it away from them, which they had often provoked him to do.—And after he had formed them into a Nation, in fuch a Manner as was quite miraculous, He had established them in the Possession of a fruitful and delightful Country, and there defended and protected them against all their Enemies, who, in all Appearance, were by far more powerful than themselves, and must have quite destroyed them in a very little Time, had they not been supported by the Invisible and Almighty Arm of God.

THE Israelites, in short, could none of them be unacquainted with the Multitude and Greatness of his Favours to them: They had experienced them in part themselves; and as for those Discoveries of his Goodness, of which they

had

had not been Eye-witnesses themselves, they might have Opportunities of being informed from those that went before them, by what was left upon Record of the Events of former Times, or what had been transmitted by Tradition to their Fathers. If they but asked their Fathers, they would shew them; their Elders, and they would tell them c, what a remarkable and constant Series of Divine Mercies had attended them in every Age: And even they themselves were Witnesses of new Deliverances, while they were faved from being made a Prey to those that hated them, and happily were made victorious over all their Enemies. So that the Israelites had such abundant Proofs of GoD's distinguishing Regard, as that they could not but acknowledge. they were a People God had formed for himfelf. Let us then view the Matter in another Light, and confider,

2. How plainly this is applicable to ourfelves, that We too are a People Gop bas formed for himself.

And such are the remarkable and signal Favours We have received from God, as will appear indeed to be much more considerable than those he granted to the Israelites of old; so that with no less Truth and Justice it may be said concerning us, We are a Peo-

e Deut. xxxii. 7,

Ex-

a People God bas formed for bimself. He has not only given us a Being, but with the most indulgent Care has nourished, and brought us up as Children, and treated us with fuch amazing Kindness, as far exceeds all that we are able to express or to conceive: - He has bought us by the many Benefits with which he has distinguished us; and by the wonderful Deliverances he has wrought out for us, has laid us under most peculiar Obligations to be a special People to bimself: - Nor has He only formed us into a People, possessed of fingular Advantages, and favoured with the Privileges of a bappy Constitution; but has established and preserved us in the Enjoyment of them; and when our Sins have brought us to the Brink of Ruin, has often interposed in our Behalf, and wonderfully saved us from the Designs of those, who aimed at the Destruction both of our Civil and Religious Liberties.

WE can be none of us at any Loss for Proofs of this. The Instances that we have seen in our own Times are such, as may excite us to acknowledge and admire the Divine Goodness to us: And we shall easily be sensible, that no less wonderful have been the kind Appearances of God in sormer Times, in Favour of these Nations, if we remember the Days of old, and consider the Years of many Generations 2: Our Histories are full of most remarkable

Deut. xxxii. 7.

Examples of this Nature, and every Age will furnish us with Evidences of it. And if we come to what has passed but lately, our Fathers will inform us of the Deliverances that were wrought in their Days, and will not bide from their Children the Praises of the LORD, and his Strength, and his wonder-

ful Works that he bath done .

God brought the Ifraelites out of the House of Bondage, and saved them from the Tyranny of Pharaob, and from the Slavery that they were subject to in Egypt: But has He not delivered Us from a Slavery that was infinitely more intolerable? not barely by the Preservation of our Civil Rights from the Incroachments of Arbitrary Power, but by recovering us from the Yoke of Satan, that cruel Tyrant, who had brought the World into Subjection to himself by their Apostacy from God, and would have led us captive at his Will, till he had fastened us in Everlasting Chains in all the Misery of Hell, if Gop himself with his own Arm had not been pleased to work Salvation for us. And to this End he has made use, not of a Mortal Man, as Moses was, but of his only begotten Son, whom he fent down from Heaven to destroy the Works of the Devil, and to redeem and fave us. - And it is more efpecially in this Way, that He has formed us as a People for himself: For to this Purpose, when

when we were over-run with Superstition and Idolatry, even at that Time when we were Strangers from the Covenants of Promife, baving no Hope, and without GOD in the World, He saved us, and called us with an boly Calling 8: And having brought Life and Immortality to Light thro' the Gofpel, He graciously was pleased to fend his Word into these British Isles, and to indulge us with the Privilege of his Sacred Oracles; while many other Nations, that were more in Number, and that perhaps were less corrupted, were left in Ignorance of the faving Truths of Religion, and suffered to remain in all the Darkness of Heathenism. - And not content to have fent his Gospel to us, how many are the Wonders that have fince been wrought by God, for the Deliverance and Preservation of his Church and People, and for the Disappointment and Confusion of their Enemies?

GREAT were indeed the Miracles, that were performed by God in Favour of the Isra-elites: But we may truly say, that what He has done in Favour of the Christian Church, since it was sirst established in the World, is nothing short of what He did for the Support and Preservation of the Fewish Church.

— For with what Care did He provide for the Protection and Advancement of Religion, in the First Ages of the Church, under the bloody

bloody Persecutions of the Heathen Emperors? And with what Kindness to his People, did He raise Instruments, to give them Rest from Trouble, and find out Means to purge the Church from its prevailing Errors? - And afterwards when it was buried in thick Darkness, and Popish Superstition and Idolatry fo universally prevailed, that very few were left who had not bowed the Knee to Baal; how wonderfully was the Arm of the LORD revealed, and the surprizing Power of his Grace displayed, in causing a new Light to dawn, and animating a few Persons with such Zeal and Courage, as to attempt and bring about that Happy REFORMATION, which is received among us, and which could never have succeeded but by the marvellous Effects of that Almighty Power, which easily can triumph over the greatest Opposition? - And when in other Places it has again been loft, and the Professors of it, that have escaped the Fury of the Flames, and the blood-thirfty Rage of their malicious Enemies, have been compelled to leave their Native Country; how wonderfully has the true Religion been preferved among Us, and how remarkable has been the Care of Providence in the Continuance of it to these Nations? With what amazing Constancy has it withstood the Violence of Persecution, and with what marvellous Appearances of Power and Goodness, has it been all along protected from the many Dangers,

Dangers, which have threatened its Destruction? The Enemies of our Religion have omitted nothing, that might be likely to insnare, or to destroy us: But God has always been our Guardian and Protector; and when their Plots were ripe for Execution, and they were saying in their Hearts, We have swallowed them up, He has always interposed for our Deliverance, and so remarkably deseated all their ruinous Designs, that they have been ashamed and brought to Consussion together, that rejoiced at our Hurt; they have been clothed with Shame and Dishonour, that magnified

themselves against us h.

THIS in particular was feen, when both our Civil and Religious Liberties were marvelloufly rescued from the very Brink of Ruin, and happily fecured from being made a Prey to Popish Bigotry and Arbitrary Power, by the Arrival of that true Defender of the Faith, the Great KING WILLIAM of Immortal Memory, at the Glorious REVOLUTION. Some of you may be able to remember, and there are none of us but what have beard with our Ears, and our Fathers have told usi, how visibly the Hand of GOD was seen, and how remarkably his Power was in that Day displayed, in disappointing the Devices of the Crafty, and so dispiriting our Enemies, that their Hands were not able to perform their Enterprize k; and at the very Time, when Things

h Pfal. xxxv. 25, 26. Pfal. xliv. 1. 1 Job v. 12.

Things were brought to such a desperate Extremity, that there was hardly any Room for Hope, then God appeared, and sent us a Deliverer, to vindicate and restore our Liberties, and to save us from the Hand of

the Mighty.

AND we have most of us been Witneffes ourselves to a Deliverance of a later Date. that was no less remarkable than the former. when on that very Day, in which our Enemies defigned to have worked our Ruin. they were at once deprived of all their Power, and all their Schemes were broken, by the peaceable Accession of the present ROYAL FA-MILY to the Throne. How wretched must our Case have been, if at so Critical a Juncture God had left us to ourselves, and the pernicious Projects of our Enemies had taken Place? Bleffed be GOD, that He has faved us from Destruction, and delivered us as a Bird out of the Hand of the Fowler 1; and in this Cafe, as well as many others, has made us to experience the Effect of his Divine Protection: He has taken the Wife in their own Craftines, and the Counsel of the Froward is carried bead-long " : He has clothed our Enemies with Shame, and caused the Ruin and Confusion they designed for us, to fall upon themfelves.

Nor has He ever fince been wanting to us, in defeating the Attempts of those who have

Prov. vi. 5. m Job v. 13.

have endeavoured to deprive us of the Advantages that we enjoy under a PROTESTANT Government: And have we not still Reason to acknowledge the Divine Goodness to us, both with respect to Temporals, and Spirituals? -For as to TEMPORALS, how great a Mercy is it to us, that we are not only favoured with the Conveniences of Life, but that we enjoy the Bleffings of it in Abundance? From Time to Time, God has been better to us than our Fears, and given us Rain from Heaven, and fruitful Seasons, filling our Hearts with Food and Gladness ". And while He gives us all Things richly to enjoy, He has preserved us from those desolating Judgments, which might have justly come upon us for our Sins; and when at any Time He has lifted up his Hand to smite us, yet in the midst of Judgment He has remembred Mercy, and we remain escaped, as at this Day o. And tho' at present, for the Vindication of our Honour, and the Protection of the Liberties of Europe, we are engaged in WAR, yet are we still indulged with Peace and Safety in our Borders; and while in other Parts the Hand of Violence has been spreading Desolation, we are protected from the Terrors of an invading Enemy, and are Aill Strangers to the Power of the Sword. And in the late Success with which He has blessed our Arms, under the Conduct of his present Majesty, and the Rebuke that He

^{*} Acts xiv. 17. Ezra ix. 15.

has given to the ambitious Views of the Difturber of the Peace and Liberties of Europe. must we not own the Favour of the LORD of Hosts, that He not only has preserved the Person of our King, but crowned our Arms with Victory, and made our Enemies to flee before us? - And should we also turn our Thoughts to SPIRITUALS, with what distinguishing Regard has God been pleased to treat us, in that He has not only favoured us with the Light of his Gospel, while He has not dealt so with many other Nations; but we have also Liberty of serving him according to the Dictates of our Conscience; and at a Time when many others are deprived of this inestimable Privilege, we may attend upon him in the Solemnities of his Worship, and bave none to make us afraid; and have free Liberty to gather up the Spiritual Manna, which is so plentifully fent us down from Heaven.

But the Time would fail me, if I should offer to relate all the particular Favours we have received from God, and which we still continue to receive at his Hand: Especially, if I should add to these remarkable and Publick Benefits, the more particular and Private Favours, that every one of us receive from God thro' the Course of our Lives, and which He every Day bestows upon us. I shall say only therefore, as the Psalmist did in this Respect, Many, Oh LORD my

GOD, are thy wonderful Works which Thou hast done, and thy Thoughts which are to usward: They cannot be reckoned up in Order unto Thee; if I would declare and speak of them, they are more than can be numbered? So many Favours, one would think, should be enough to touch our Hearts, and to engage us to consider what is the Improvement we should make of them, and what it is that we should render to the LORD for all his Benefits. And this now leads me,

III. To take Notice of the Obligations we are under upon this Account, to shew forth his Praise. This People I have formed for myself; they shall shew forth my Praise. And here now, I might lead you to consider,

I. THAT as all Mercies flow from God, all Praise should therefore be returned to Him.

As it is He that loads us with his Benefits, and crowns us with his Loving-Kindness and his tender Mercies, so it is to Him that we should give the Praise of all the Blessings and Advantages that we enjoy. For of him, and thro' him, are all Things; and to him therefore should be all the Glory.

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2. THIS

Pfal. xl. 5

1 Rom. xi. 36.

pects, and the only Tribute he referves to himself.

He looks for an Acknowledgment of bis Goodness from us: And shall we be so base as to deny him this? He is willing we should taste the Sweetness of his Mercies; but the Glory He reserves to himself. My Glory will I not give to another. He is exceeding tender of his Honour; and will have All to praise him, Young and Old, of every Rank and Station, whether High or Low: All are indebted to him for his Mercy, and Praise is what he looks for as the Tribute we should render to him. And again,

3. This is the End of all his Works, that He may have the Praise.

FOR GOD in all Things has a View to his own Glory: And as in the Work of Creation, in all the wonderful Displays that He has given of his Power and Goodness, the LORD has made all Things for Himself, and all the Nations whom he has made, shall glorify his Name: So likewise in the Conduct of his Providence, where he is excellent in working, it is with a View that He may have his Excellency

Fifai. xlii. 8. Prov. xvi. 4. Pfal. lxxxvi. 9. " Ifai.

cellency published and made known, and he expects that we should magnify bis Work, which Men behold. And in Redemption too, the Gospel teaches us, that He has visited and redeemed bis People, that we being delivered out of the Hands of our Enemies, might serve him without Fear, in Holiness and Righteousness before him, all the Days of our Life; and that indeed, We are not our own, for we are bought with a Price, and therefore should glorify GOD in our Body, and in our Spirit, which are GOD's?

But it is, in short, so plain a Duty, and so reasonable a Service, that when GOD loads us with his Benefits, and forms us as a People for himself, We should express the Sense we have of our Engagements to him, and shew forth his Praise; that I shall not enlarge on this Head, but draw to a Conclusion, with observing,

[1.] How unworthy is the Conduct of an unthankful People, who after all the Mercies they have been favoured with, are under no Concern to render to the LORD that Tribute of Praise which is due to his Name?

SUCH is the gross Stupidity of some, that they consider not the Hand of GOD, from whom their Mercies come, and know not, that

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[&]quot; Job xxxvi. 24. * Luke i. 74, 75. " 1 Cor. vi. 20.

that He gives them their Corn, their Wine, and their Oil, and multiplies their Silver and Gold 2. They are delivered from the Dangers that they feared, and taste the Sweets of Liberty and Peace; but take no Notice of the Agency of Providence, to which they are indebted for the Mercies they enjoy. Or if the Circumstances of the Mercy be at first so striking, that they cannot but observe it, it is not long that the Impression lasts; their Goodness is but as a Morning Cloud, and as the early Dew it goeth away a; and like the Ifraelites of old, tho' for the present they may fing his Praises, yet do they soon forget his Works, and the Wonders be bas sheren them b. Such, it is plain, are comprehended in the Woe that is denounced against those, who, tho' the Harp and the Viol, the Tabret and Pipe, and Wine are in their Feasts, yet regard not the Work of the LORD, neither consider the Operation of his Hands'.

AND no less base is the Ingratitude of those, who, when they are favoured with the kind Appearances of Providence in their Behalf, are ready to diminish all the Blessings they receive, and to despise the pleasant Land d. If a DE-LIVERER is fent to fave them, tho' they at first with open Arms are ready to receive him. yet are they foon unmindful of their Obligations to bim, and ready to give Ear to every mean

Reflection

^{*} Hof. ii. 8. * Hof. vi. 4. Pfal. cvi. 12, 13. * Ifai, v. 11, 12. d Pfal. cvi. 24.

Reflection that may be cast upon him, and to lick up the Spittle of that envious Crew, who study all they can to lessen and depreciate every Instrument of Publick Good, that has obstructed the Designs which they had formed against us. If any Measures that are taken fail of Succeess, how ready are they to cry out against them, and to impute it all to a Defect of Wisdom in contriving them, or to a Want of Steadiness and Conduct in the Execution of them? Or if our Arms are crowned with Victory, how is the Action leffened? The Courage of a brave and warlike KING, who has not been afraid to bead bis Troops against the common Enemy, and to expose his Life to all the Dangers of a Battle to put a Stop to their ambitious Views, they would perswade us to be little better than a rash Prefumption; and scarcely will allow the Honour of the Day to Those, who bravely won it thro' a Field of Blood, and made superior Numbers flee before them. But fuch can hardly be supposed to have been really desirous of our Success, who would endeavour to detract from the Glory of a Monarch, who for the glorious Cause of Liberty accounted not bis Life dear unto him, and by whose Courage, it is well known, the Troops were animated to withstand the Fury of the Enemy, and were led on to Victory and Triumph. And fuch as represent it as an inconsiderable Action, would do well to reflect upon the dreadful ConConsequences that must needs have followed, if the same Advantage had been gained by the Other Side, and We were now retreating in their Stead, and claiming a Victory which

we durst not stay to dispute.

But if diminishing the Mercies we receive be so ungrateful, how monstrous then must be the Ingratitude of those, who are so vile as to render Evil for Good; who wretchedly abuse the greatest Favours, and turn the Grace of GOD into Wantonness? Yet such is the enormous Length that some have run to, that Liberty is used as an Occasion to the Flesh: The more they are distinguished by the Regards of Heaven, the more they run into Excess of Riot and Intemperance; and the more they are delivered, the more they sin; as if they were delivered, to do all these Abominations. I shall only add,

[2.] Since GOD has formed us as a People for himself, that we should shew forth his Praise, how careful should we be to praise him in a right Manner?

WE frequently hear Persons saying, "I "thank God, I bless him, I praise him;" when yet they are far from giving unto GOD the Glery due unto his Name for the Mercies they receive. But if in such a Manner as

We

we ought, we would shew forth his Praise,

it will be necessary,

I. THAT we should praise bim with our Hearts. Our Souls and all that is within us, should bless bis boly Name 8. And where there is a truely thankful Heart, we shall attend to all the Circumstances that may indear a Mercy to us, and observe, how very seasonably God has interposed in our Behalf; and how the very Day, that was defigned to have worked our Ruin, has fometimes been diftinguished (as in the Mercy that we now commemorate,) to be the Day of our Deliverance. We shall esteem the Instruments that God makes use of, to convey, or to secure his Blessings to us; and while we are praising GOD, we shall bonour the KINGh, and shall rejoice, not only in the Privileges that we now enjoy, but in the happy Prospect that we have of the Continuance of them to Posterity under a Race of PRINCES, not basely sleeing from the Reach of Danger, but ready to expose their Lives in our Defence, and carrying off the Marks of Honour as a Pledge of what the Providence of God defigns them for, and what may be expected from their Valour. With suitable Affections we shall own the Favour of the Divine Protection; we shall retain a grateful Sense of all bis Goodness to us, and shall record it in a faithful Memory: We shall not foon forget bis

his Works, but make them known unto our Children; that the Generation to come may know them, even the Children that shall be born, who Thall arise, and declare them unto their Chil-SULTELL

dren! And thus,

2. As Praise begins in the Heart, so it will utter itself by the Tongue. The Tongue is called our Glory k, as it is with this that we found forth the Glory of the LORD. And it is in this that Man excells the other Creatures, that God has given him a Rational Soul, and a Tongue to be the Mouth of the Creation, to fing the Praises of the most High, and to declare the Wonders be has done. And then,

3. THE Praise that we express to God, must be shewn forth and manifested in the Life. The best Expression of our Praise is a well-ordered Conversation: For so it is that God declares, Whoso offereth Praise glorifieth me; and to him that ordereth his Conversation aright, will I shew the Salvation of GOD1. It is by New Obedience, and a Conformity to his Will, we should declare the Sense we have of our Engagements to him. For to thank Heaven for its Favours, without endeavouring to walk answerably to them, in such a Way as may be pleasing unto Him, who is of purer Eyes than to behold Iniquity m, is to be guilty of an Insult on the Divine Omniscience; as

i Pfal. lxxviii. 5, 6. k Pfal. xxx. 12. Pfal. 1 23. m Hab. i. 13.

if we could impose upon the Searcher of all Hearts, or thought that we might put bim off with a few Words, that do not answer to the Disposition of our Minds, nor go so far as to have any Influence upon our Lives. No, it is in vain to come before him with devout Expressions, without a thorough Resolution of the Soul to serve and honour him. Let us be careful then to use the Mercies that he gives us, to a right End; not to the Satisfaction of our Pride, or to indulge ourselves in Sensuality; for God will bate the flattering Praises that we offer to him, while we retain our wicked Practices. But let us utterly abandon and forfake the Paths of Sin, and with a grateful Sense of all his Favours to us, let us yield up our selves entirely to GOD, and offer both our Souls and Bodies to bim, as a People He has formed for bimself; and thus shall we show forth his Praise.

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